

# Cambridge International AS & A Level

COMPUTER SCIENCE 9618/13
Paper 1 Theory Fundamentals May/June 2021
MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 75

### **Published**

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

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# **Generic Marking Principles**

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

#### GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:**

Marks awarded are always whole marks (not half marks, or other fractions).

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:**

#### Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit
  is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme,
  referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

## **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:**

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

#### **GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:**

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

#### GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

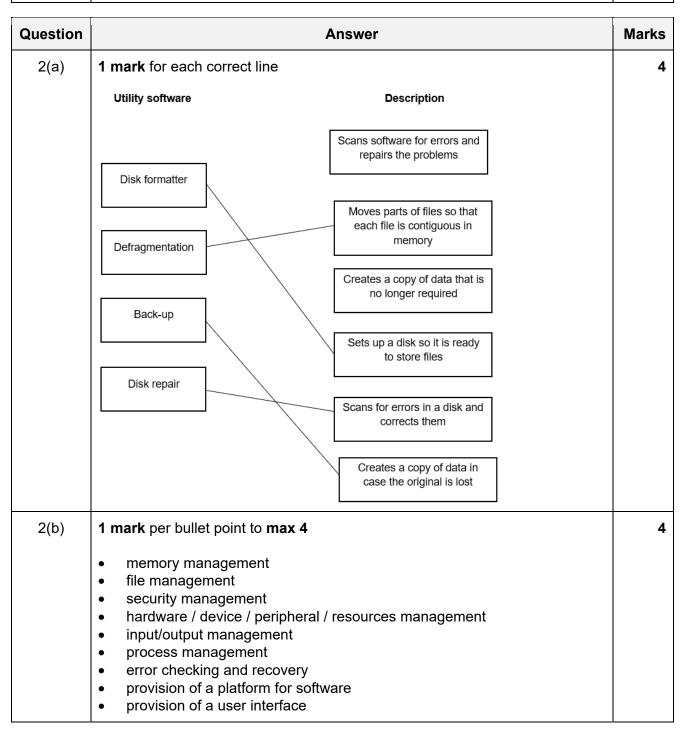
Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)(i)	<ul> <li>1 mark for each description</li> <li>Pixel: <ul> <li>A single square of one colour</li> <li>The smallest addressable element in an image</li> </ul> </li> <li>File header: <ul> <li>Data about the bitmap image (e.g. number of colours)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	2
1(a)(ii)	1 mark per bullet point for working, 1 mark for answer  Working:  1024 × 512 = 524 288 pixels/bytes  524288 / 1024 / 1024  Answer:  0.50 mebibytes	3
1(b)	<ul> <li>1 mark for naming method, 1 mark per description to max 2</li> <li>Run-length encoding</li> <li>Replace sequences of the same colour pixel</li> <li> with colour code and number of identical pixels</li> </ul>	3
1(c)(i)	252	1
1(c)(ii)	1 mark per bullet point  Converting 15 to binary 0000 1111  Method for addition Final answer 0010 0011 + 0000 1111 0011 0010 1 111	3
1(c)(iii)	<ul> <li>1 mark per bullet point</li> <li>Converting -10 to two's complement binary 1111 0110</li> <li>Adding values</li> <li>Final answer 0001 1001 10 = 0000 1010 -10 = 1111 0110</li> <li>0010 0011 + 1111 0110 0001 1001 11 11</li> </ul>	3

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)	1 mark per bullet point to max 2	2
	<ul> <li>The formal and legal rights to ownership // intellectual property rights</li> <li>Protects against unauthorised reproduction of work</li> <li>Provides for legal right of redress</li> </ul>	



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Question	9				Answe	er				Marks
3(a)	1 mark for each completed statement  The Program Counter holds the address of the next instruction to be loaded. This address is sent to the Memory Address Register.  The Memory Data Register holds the data fetched from this address. This data is sent to the Current Instruction Register and the Control Unit decodes the instruction's opcode.  The Program Counter is incremented.									5
3(b)	1 mark for each	ch shade	ed set o	of value	es					6
	Instruction	ACC	Mem	ory ac	ldress	i	IV O			
	address	ACC	365	366	367	368	IX	Output		
			1	3	65	66	0		•	
	200	1								
	201									
	202									
	203	2								
	204		2							
	205						2			
	206	65								
	207							A		
	208									
	200	2								
	201									
	202									
	203	3								
	204		3							
	205						3			
	206	66								
	207							В		
	208									
	200	3								
	201									
	202									
	209									

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Question		Answer								
3(c)(i)										1
- ( )( )	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0		
					1				1	
3(c)(ii)	1 mark	1 mark for correct answer								
	The nur	mber is	divided	by 8 (an	nd only v	vhole nu	ımber re	etained)		

Question	Answer	Marks
4(a)	1 mark per bullet point to max 2	2
	<ul> <li>All computers are of equal status</li> <li>Each computer provides access to resources and data // data is distributed</li> <li>Computers can communicate and share resources</li> <li>Each computer is responsible for its own security</li> </ul>	
4(b)	1 mark per bullet point to max 2 per drawback	4
	<ul> <li>Reduced security // no central management of security</li> <li> only as secure as the weakest computer on the network</li> <li> each computer is at risk from viruses from other computers</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>No central management of backup</li> <li> if the data from one computer is not backed up it is lost to all of them</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>No central management of files/software</li> <li> consistency may be difficult to maintain</li> <li> each computer may have different software from the others</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Individual computers may respond slower</li> <li> because they are being accessed by other computers</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>In order to share files etc. all the computers involved need to be switched on</li> <li> so the files etc. may not be always available</li> </ul>	

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Question	Answer							
4(c)(i)	1 mark for first 2 ticks, 1 mark for last 2 (shaded)							
	Task	Performed by router	Not performed by router					
	Receives packets from devices	✓						
	Finds the IP address of a Uniform Resource Locator (URL)		~					
	Directs each packet to all devices attached to it		<b>✓</b>					
	Stores the IP and/or MAC address of all devices attached to it	✓						
4(c)(ii)	1 mark per bullet point for justification up to real No mark for identification of wired/wireless  Wired  Faster connection // higher bandwidth  needed as she is downloading/strear  less time waiting / less latency / fewer  More reliable / stable connection  is less susceptible to issues with distate  More secure  Wireless  Freedom of movement  can move between different rooms wireceive/transmit data  no need of a physical connection  Easily expanded if friends want to acces  Less cabling / expertise is needed  making the initial setup less expensive	ming large files delays ance/walls/inter th a mobile dev	vice and still	3				
4(d)	<ul> <li>1 mark for identifying that she is using both.</li> <li>1 mark per bullet point for justification</li> <li>using internet because sending data on using WWW because accessing a webs server operated by the webmail) that is perfectly the server operated by the server o</li></ul>	ite (that is store	ed on a web	3				

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Question	Answer	Marks					
5(a)	1 mark per bullet point to max 2						
	Definition: Microprocessor/microcontroller within a larger system // microprocessor/microcontroller that performs one specific task						
	<ul> <li>Example: e.g. Embedded system in washing machine only controls the programs for the washing cycle // it is part of the washing machine but does not perform any other function within it</li> </ul>						
5(b)	1 mark for RAM, 1 mark for ROM	2					
	RAM:  • Store the choices/wash program the user has entered // stores the data read from the sensors // stores the time left in the program // by example						
	<ul><li>Store the start-up instructions (for the washing cycles)</li></ul>						
5(c)	1 mark per bullet point	2					
	<ul> <li>The system uses feedback</li> <li>The system causes the temperature to change // produces an action</li> </ul>						

Question	Answer	Marks
6(a)	Range (check)	1
6(b)	Presence (check)	1
6(c)	Existence (check)	1

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Question	Answer	Marks								
7(a)	1 mark per bullet point to max 3	3								
	<ul> <li>Flat-file has more data redundancy</li> <li> because the same data is stored many times // data is stored in different tables which are linked</li> </ul>									
	<ul> <li>There is program-data dependence with flat-files</li> <li> because any changes to the structure of the data means the programs that access that data have to be re-written</li> </ul>									
	<ul> <li>Flat-file has more data inconsistency // worse data integrity</li> <li> because duplicated data might be stored differently //because when data is updated in one place, it is not updated everywhere</li> </ul>									
	<ul> <li>It is not easy to perform complex searches /queries</li> <li> because a new program has to be written each time</li> </ul>									
	<ul> <li>Flat files could have a lack of privacy</li> <li> as user views cannot easily be implemented</li> </ul>									
7(b)(i)	1 mark for each correct example	3								
	one-to-one  • e.g. customer to payment details // customer to login details one-to-many  • e.g. customer to order many-to-many  • e.g. order to product // customer to product									
7(b)(ii)	1 mark	1								
	Relationship Tick (✓)									
	one-to-one									
	one-to-many									
	many-to-many ✓									
7(b)(iii)	1 mark	1								
	CREATE DATABASE SHOPORDERS;									
7(c)	1 mark per item to max 3	3								
	<ul> <li>table name</li> <li>field name // attribute</li> <li>data type</li> <li>type of validation</li> <li>Primary Key</li> <li>Foreign Key</li> </ul>									
	relationships									

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Question	Answer									
8	1 mark per correct row									
	Statement	AND	NAND	NOR	XOR	OR				
	The output is 1 only when both inputs are 1	✓								
	The output is 1 only when both inputs are different				<b>✓</b>					
	The output is 1 only when both inputs are 0			✓						

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